SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

MISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION FROM INCEPTION.

The First Negroes Landed by Accident.

Mew the Seed of Slavery Was Sown—Repidity of its Growth—Fears of Insurcetion—Richmond Alarmed.

It is very well known that negro slaves were first introduced into Virginia is the year 1619. But many people are under a misapprehension as to how this came about. Whenever the fact is asserted the interence naturally follows that the hard-hearted and avarfolous English adventurer had made it a point to send out after some of these innocents, who had already been made captives by their own race and held for barter with the white traders who might be cruising along the coasts of Western Africa in search of human cargoes. This was not at all the fact in regard to the first settlers of Virginia. It should be remembered that it was only thirteen years after the landing at Jamestown that these slaves were brought into this colony. The colonists had no time to be zending after African slaves, nor would it probably have ever entered their minds to have done so had not the negroes been brought to the James river by others. If was with great difficulty that they cauld the maintain the masked on the major of the court was to be unanimous, and the prediction. There came a time at last when precal a with the safety leading to have epocal providing against their masters, and decreeing the rich gagainst along the coasts of Western Africa in search of human cargoes. This was not at all the fact in regard to the first settlers of Virginia. It should be remembered that it was only thirteen years after the landing at Jamestown that these slaves were brought into this colony. The colonists had no time to be sending after African slaves, nor would it probably have ever entered their minds to have done so had not the negroes been brought to the James river by others. It was with great difficulty that they could then maintain themselves in the midst of the severities and trials to which they were exposed. Their first object was to get a the severities and trials to which they were exposed. Their first object was to get a firm footing in the country. This having been accomplished, it would have been time enough to begin new adventures or ary experiments in their new and uncertain mode of life. The Dutch traders, who have the credit of bringing these negroes into the colony, it is said, did not really intendentering the waters of Virginia, but were driven in between the capes of the Chesapeake by stormy weather. Not that they were innocent of the slave trade, by no means; for they were on their way to the markets of the West India Islands to sell these very negroes to the Spanish planters when they were forced to find safety in James river from the gales outside. Nor are they to be considered responsible for having sold negroes to the Virginia planters. The condition of the colony at that time did not recommend it as a market for slaves. Had this been otherwise, it would not have been necessary that a tempest should direct their trading ships to a port considered favorable to that peculiar traffic. Their vigilant and adventurous owners would have soon made this

When it was announced that a vessel with negroes on board for sale had anchored in the lower waters of the James, two or three gentlemen went unsolicited, and of their own wills, to inspect the newly arrived vessel and its cargo. It is probable they were prompted as much by curiosity as by a desire for gain. They were well aware, however, that nervo slave labor was profitable in the West India Islands, owned by the Spaniards, and they were on this account induced to try the experiment in Virginia. Hence it is said they purchased a few. The cultivation of tobacco was just then becoming an important feature of colonial production, and it was thought these natives of a tropical climate would be peculiarly useful in the growing of this valuable staple. Whatever may have been the motives of the colonists, their experiment, although abundantly successful to them and their immediate successors, has proved in these modern days a direful and unabated calamity. FIRST PURCHASE OF NEGROES.

How easily the germ of all our future woes might have forever open destroyed could some prophetic eve have penetrated the inevitable future?

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the negro slaves in Virginia had reached the number of twenty-three thousand, and were rapidly overtaking the relative increase of the white population. The cause of this was chiefly due to the unusual foreign demand for supplies from the colony. Chief among these were tobacco and shipstores. During the great continental wars, which came so near exhausting the coffers of Queen Anne's treasury, the former had become an important factor in maintaining the national credit, while the royal navy and merchant marine were proportionately benefited by the latter. These results had the effect of increasing the demand for slaves for agricultural purposes. Great numbers were now imported under the sanction of the home Government, and the desire for gain stimulated by the success of the trade.

PROPITABLE TRAFFIC.

The traffic must have been very profitable also to the Government. An incident occurring in 1691 illustrates the vigilance with which the officers of the customs guarded against violations of the imposts faws. A ship called the "Bristol" appeared off the Eastern Shore with a cargo of negroes and "elephants' teeth." The owners of the vessel and cargo had taken the trouble to find out that the man-of-war usually cruising along that coast was not then on duty, and therefore ventured near the shore where was a good place for landing the slaves and ivory. Having employed help in doing this, the slaves were safely landed. Unfortunately for the owners a storn came up. The ship was wrecked. The collector of the district, Captain Cole, appeared on the ground, seized the vessel, crew and cargo, and the latter being forfeited to the Crown, was sold by him according to law.

The chief port of entry was then at York. Dauntries, Walkerton, and Hampton had their share of the colonial commerce, but the merchants of the ancient city, at the gate of one of the finest harbors in the world, had gotten the start of their rivals of the other towns. They did a thriving business in the slave-trade. Some of them became experts in the traile. They had learned to observe the difference in the negroes needed by their friends and customers from the interior. From these they had found out that negro youths from certain parts of the Dark Continent made better "hands" and were therefore more valuable. A native of Western Africz, for instance, usually brought thirty pounds; whereas a Madagascar negro always commanded at least ten pounds more. Larg: fortunes were made by many of the best people about this time, and to deal in human flesh was considered no more at variance with good morals and social standing than was the traille in hemp, or in barley or tobacco. Under the impetus of trade and the enterprise of Spotswood, who in the meantime had become Lieutineant-Governor, the colony grew and propered. If about the time of his accession to powe PROFITABLE TRAFFIC. The traffic must have been very profitable pered. If about the time of his accession to power the slaves in the colony amounted to nearly thirty thousand, what are we to think when it is found that before the century was half over they had increased to 120,000? But it is not our purpose to give here a history of the slave trade as connected with the Virginia colony. What has been here said is rather as an introductor.

pretext of holding feasts, or upon burial occasions, were not allowed to carry habitually "clubs, staffes, cuns, swords or any tother weapen of dense or offense;" could not leave the plantation or grounds of their owners without written permission defining the cause of their absence and the length of time they should be gone.

No master could permit the slave of his eneighbor to remain on his plantation more han four hours, except under special and preculiar circumstances. In case of any peculiar circumstances and the length of the court was a control on murder members of their masters and the case of any peculiar circumstances. In case of any peculiar circumstance, and there were many comforts and peculiar circumstances. In case of any peculiar circumstances and the case of any peculiar circumstances. In case of any peculiar circumstances and the case of any peculiar circumstances and the case of any peculiar circumstances. In case of any peculiar circumstances and the case of any peculiar circumstances and the case of any peculiar circumstances. In case

CONTEMPLATING INSURRECTIONS.

There can be no doubt that as the negroes increased in numbers, became better informed and began to estimate their power, they seriously contemplated at some time or other shaking off the shackles of slavery. They saw how necessary they were to the weifare of their masters; witnessed the accumulation of wealth and the luxurious lives of those made rich by their labor, there and there one more intelligent, more self-reliant than his fellows, would stir up among them a feeling of discontent. His maturally ardent imagination would picture to himself and a few credulous followers visions of enjoyment.could they but get rid of their masters and possess themselves of their property. When these empty hopes were once entertained they grew by indulgence, until a time would come when it seemed impossible to resist the temptings of opportunity. The negro is by nature docile and affectionate, but at the same time easily moved by passion. His dormant emotions once roused, no restraint of reason or morals stands between him and the execution of his will. Thus it was that he sometimes was betrayed into acts of violence. "And they are coming to-night?"

"I reckon."

"I reckon."

"I shel be ready."

We sat in silence for a moment. I looked up at Mrs. Hungerford, but she was sewling away and trotting her foot as placidly as if danger was at the other end of the world. The children soon began a game of tag, and the husband softly whistled as he awitched the twig over the ground.

"Great Heavens! but you take it coolly."

I exclaimed, as I noted everything.

"Stranger," answered Hungerford, as he turned to me, "I need somebody to back with me to-night. This ain't your fuss, you don't know the Oldnams from the Bassets. Deed, you may have stayed with an oldham last night. You don't want to mix in, and yet..."

"You kin. He 'un is all right, Mary. I was treed to passens."

"Glad op't." she briefly realist pot town."

surrection. There was too much truth in these reports. The negroes who had wit-nessed the events of that struggle had learn-ed much that they would never had known but for what they had they seen. They had found out that they had friends in other had found out that they had friends in other countries; had seen their fellow-slaves carried oft and liberated, and had heard of their improved condition from those who had been foreibly returned to their masters. A vague idea of tuture freedom seemed to pervade the entire slave community. Society was for the time disorganized, license was rite among the lower classes, and there was the general sense of irresponsibility so common in a country following closely after protracted military campaigns. At one time there was scarcely a quarter of the State in which there was not a feeling of insecurity in regard to the negro population. in which there was not a recing of insecurity in regard to the negro population. They had been seen gathering at suspicious places of rendezvous; were heard talking in a threatening way, and had become insolent and truculent in their bearing towards the whites. The country was in a wards the whites. The country was in a perfectly defenseless state. The arms treed in the late war had been gathered up from the battle-fields and garrisons to be repaired and stored in the arsenals, and the people were too poor to provide themselves with weapons of any sort.

Advancable to the content of the process of the second spectral content of the co APPEALS FOR RELIEF. Under these cfreumstances appeals to the public authorities from different points of the country for relief from this unhappy

bond of sympathy between the two races to whose mutual interest it would have been to destroy the whites.

PRECAUTIONARY LEGISLATION.

There came a time at last when precautionary legislation had to be adopted. As learly as 1630 laws were passed providing against their masters, and decreting the severest punishment for any attempt in that direction. They were not permitted, for example to assemble in numbers under the large of the most rying periods of the State's history. What resulted from the events just recorded will appear hereafter.

[To be Concluded.]

down and loaded for the wife. The husban had his army musket, which he loaded wit buckshot, and I had my revolver as weapon. As we finished our preparation and sat down on the door-step the wif carelessly inquired of her husband: "Gwine to shoot to kill, John?" "Reckon I orter." he realied.

"Reckon I orter," he replied.

"That's according. Mebbe you'll have

"And the stranger?"
"Oh, he'll fire high."
"Pap, can't I shoot?" asked the eldest, a

"Tap, can't succe."
girl of ten.
"Shet, Tilly!"
The children went off into a corner and rejoiced that there was going to be "a fout," but by and by grew sleepy and went off to bed. Up to 10 o'clock we talked of everything but the coming event. At that hour Hungerford said:
"Reckon it's time. They'll be hear by

leven."
The wife tied a shawl over her head The wife tied a shawl over her head picked up and examined the gun, and walked oft to her station with never a word. I went over to the shed, took the place picked out for me, and five minutes later all was darkness and silence. It was just about it that I heard the low hum of voices and the footfalls of men, and ten minutes later four or five of the gang of twenty came directly up to the shed and leaned against it as they inspected the house.

"All sound asleep," whispered one.

"We are dead shore of him," added a second.

LITERARY LEAVES.

Rudyard Kipling's portrait (observe, in passing, that he is never spoken of without his Christian name) are not always the young women who are not always th

doors, but large windows. opening on to a veranda, which go all around the house. In one of these rooms hangs the arm of Madame Pierson, one of the most charming interpreters of Dumas characters at the Theatre Francais. The celebrated dramatist remarked to her one day what a beautiful arm she has, so she had a plaster cast made of it and sent it to him.

Dumas says he does not have any particular hours for work, he only writes when he feels like it, and that does not happen often. However, he manages of

they did; they have a tastel for fire works.

It is as well to acknowledge the fact before they forget it. What they care for now is much more to their credit. Real life in the India of to-day is at all events more wholesome to contemplate than impossible life in the Kor of I know not precisely how many centure who was fastened to his waist and lost in the glittering straw of his rain skirt. Like a four in-hand driver, he is just now so much the fashion that I should be sorry to praise any one's is just now so much the fashion that I seemed to feel his birds' movements, should be sorry to praise any one's judgment on the strength of so just an admiration. To be frank, one sees. "Plain Tales from the Hills" on tables which are not discriminating. The young women who ask where they can get Rudyard Kipling's portrait (observe, in the beaks disappeared—unavailing that he is pressed that the gunwale, and seized by the neck part of the first the deeper the wisdom of the spirit."—Blackwood's the expenditures of said company, giving a detailed statement of the same:

The Chinese to Rule.

The Chinese to Rule.

Lord Wolseley believes that the Chinese are the coming race, and that they will overrun the world the moment a gunwale, and seized by the neck parties of the spirit."—Blackwood's the spirit."—Blackwood's the expenditures of said company, giving a detailed statement of the same:

The Chinese to Rule.

Lord Wolseley believes that the Chinese are the coming race, and that they will overrun the world the moment a gunwale, and seized by the neck will overrun the world the moment a gunwale, and seized by the neck will overrun the world the moment a gunwale, and seized by the neck will overrun the world the moment a gunwale, and seized by the neck will overrun the world the moment a gunwale, and seized by the neck will overrun the world the moment a gunwale, and seized by the neck will overrun the world the moment a gunwale, and seized by the neck will overrun the world the moment a gunwale, and seized by the neck will overrun the world the moment a gunwale, and seized by the neck will overrun the world the moment a gunwale, and seized by the neck will overrun the world the moment a gunwale, and seized by the series of the spirit."—Blackwood's the expenditures of said company, giving a detailed statement of the same:

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PULPIT AND PEW.

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Literary London, or the London that would like to be literary, must have a hero, and it chooses its hero, never, indeed, wisely, but sometimes extremely well. There was a time when people talked of Rider Haggard. That was a bent pole, blazed a large cresset filled with pine knots, making above a cloud of smoke, starred with sparks and long have repented. Now that contrition has come, it seems curious to think that the eight of the protection of the pyrotection of t

without his Christian name) are not always the young women to make the continuence of the little property and the silvery body didn't insist on prassing hin the representation of the little property hing, and saw that two or three people in legislates the continuence of the little property has been for the little first many and the property of the little first many and the fact which would be the first many and the fact with the fac

A NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE BIOTY OF DESERBED 1889 OF THE AUTHAL AND THE BIOTY OF THE BIOTY O

A NOUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE STATE ADAYOF DECEMBER, 1888, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE BOSTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDERTHE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSEITS. MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMON. WEALTH OF YINGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1221, CODE OF 1287, REQUILIBRING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name of the company in full—Boston Marine Insurance Company. Home or principal office of said company—17 STATE STREET, BOSTOS, MASS. Character of the company, whether the, fire and marine, or marine insurance company—18 MARINE.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

\$1,000,000 00

races to	French vessels in the harbor. The latter information was given by one who acknowl-	LITEDARI LEAVES.	to a veranda, which go all around the	TULITI AND THE	A NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCA	L YEAR ENDING T	THE
ve been	edged himself to be one of the ringleaders,	AND THE PARTY OF T	house. In one of these rooms hangs the arm of Madame Pierson, one of the	NEWS AND COMMENTS OF INTER-	A NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCA A DAY OF DECEMBER, 1889, OF THE ACTUAL OF INSURANCE COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE CHUSEITS, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC WEALTH OF VINGINIA, PUBLUANT TO SECTIONS ULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPA	LAWS OF THE STATE OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE	COL
N.	adding, at the same time, that thirty-four white men were also angaged in the plot.	A VISIT TO THE WIDOW OF LORD	most charming interpreters of Dumas	EST TO CHURCH PEOPLE.	WEALTH OF VINGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS	1280 AND 1281, CODE OF	1867
preca i	It may now be understood in what a fever-	BYRON.	characters at the Theatre Francais.	231 10 011011			
roviding	ish state was the public mind at this time. The summer and autumn of 1795 was long		The celebrated dramatist remarked to	The Young Man of the Period-His Self-	Home or principal office of said company - 17 STAT Character of the company, whether fire, are and	PRINCE OF BRIDE LOSSES	
nepiring	remembered as one of the most trying pe-		her one day what a beautiful arm she has, so she had a plaster cast made of it	Complacency-The Demon of Agnosti-	Manage		
t in that	riods of the State's history. What resulted from the events just recorded will appear	ling Boom-Mrs. Jefferson Davis' Book.	and sont it to him.	clam-The Voyage of Doubt and Discoy-	President-RANSOM B. FULLER. Vice-Presidents-HERBERT FULLER, CHARLES A. 1	FULLUR.	
l, for ex-	hereafter. P.	Dumas Fils-Some of His Remarkable	Downer gave be does not have any par-	ery-Speaking on Parables.	Secretary-THOMAS H. LORD.		
urial oc-	[To be Concluded.]	Works-Other Items.	ticular hours for work, he only writes	The roung man of the period is full	Organized and incorporated—December 23, 1873. Commenced business—January 20, 1874. Name of the General Agent in Virginia—Thomas	T. AVENTOWN	
habitu-	KENTUCKY WARNING."	Mrs. Southworth was in London in	when he feels like it, and that does not happen often. However, he manages to do a good deal of literary work. He	of doubts and problems and question-	Residence of the General Agent in Virginia-Rick	HMOND.	
or any	The state of the s				I. CAPITAL.		
of their	ad the cabin of John Hungerford, in a cove	of meeting Lady Byron, through a let-	never puts a play on paper dutil he has	ers and maiden aunts are but as pap for	The amount of said capital stock paid up in cash		,000
ength of	of the Kentucky mountains. The family				A A LA CENTRAL ACTUAL A		
o of his	consisted of father, mother and three small children, and there were many comforts	sided in a three-story brick house on	looks around for his characters. In	quires stronger victual. His sen-com	The assets of said company, and a detailed statement	t of how and in what	
	about the place. Hungerford was an in-		dramatic composition the idea is every- thing; that is why it is never well for a	placency is fisttered (and the agnosti-	the same are invested: Value of real estate owned by the company, less the an	nount of encumbrances	
cial and	dustrious, hard-working man and one of un- usual intelligence for a mountaineer, and	Mrs Southworth describes her as small.		cism now so fashionable is largely the	thereon	ig first Hene on the fee	28,
ctments	the wife and children were far above the	plump fair blue-eved, silver-haired,	dramatist to let the people know much about his new play until it is brought out. The main plot of a play may be the same in many, but the treatment of it renders it unlike the others. Dumas	product of intellectual vanity) by the	simple) upon which not more than one year's inter	rest in age	497
s "well	average. They extended a right royal wer-	simply dressed in a black silk gown	out. The main plot of a play may be	notion that the old ideas, while good	Interest accrued thereon	United States and of	- 4,
s at in-	two hours when a woman rode up on a mule.	plainly made, a shawl of black China	the same in many, but the treatment of it renders it uplike the others. Dumas	enough for ordinary persons, are un-	this State and other States, and also of Stocks a rated Ulties in this State, and of all other Stocks at	nd Bonds owned abso-	
neir own	the board and the mamon mount have	arens and a widow's can of fine black	writes very rapidly when he once gets	suitable for men of superior mental	lutely by the Company:	Total Total	
		and white lace resting lightly above lit-	to work, but he erases a great deal.	adays are ever on the lookout for some	Pa		
nse the	mountaineers They are game to a man-	tle silvery curls. She walked feebly,	Tris ruenar carre or pare	new thing in matters spiritual; but as	Boston City 6 per cent, bond	25,000 00 \$ 82,500 00 26,250 00	
he with.	and woman. They are the coolest people in	but her manner was cordial.	manuscript is covered with lines with	those people are many	Boston and Albany 7 per cont bonds	10,000 00 10,700 00 20,000 00 21,400 00	
	the face of danger one ever saw.	Lady Byron invited her visitor to	words written over and under them.	ting a new creed on their own	Oregon short Line bonds	10,000 00 11,200 00	
ce might	she drew rein at the door; and as Mrs. Hun-					20,000 00 14 800 00 10,000 00 1,800 00	
AK.	gerford appeared she added: "And nowdy,	two ministerial-looking men, busies	Camemas, Otton acted to Lines	Von my dear sir, for whose instruction	Chicago, Burington and Quincey 4 per cent. bonds	7,000 00 6,440 00	
ghteenth	Both answered that they were well, and	I permit her servants to wear livery or	days, when only twenty jours old	The same and the same is same.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	2,000 00 2,180 00 10,000 00 7,500 00	
ormed a	John inquired:					25,000 00 27,500 00	
utbreaks	"How are all you'uns, Sarah?" "All able to dig, thankee, John."	Mrs. Southworth saw Lady Byron the	on paper, and in the same short space	destines of an inquiring age With	Wisconsin Central railroad o per cent. bonds	20.000 00 19,350 00 10,000 00 10,000 00	
pears to		I conversation was mainly about John	of time he wrote Tranchion, "mich	to the state of the discount	C. A.I. Miller of the Control of the	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	
this ac-	but barks and roots pay better. Chilling	had just reached England. Lady Dy	Buccess ut the Incute Lighten	11-1 treemestress?? which too often	Chicago, nurington, and tenney stock-	02.700 00 38,237 50 02.700 00 66,462 00	
· friend,	any this fall, Mary?"	ron led her caller into a back room of	this remarkable study of French high-	begot of a morbid and unhealthy ego-	Iron Railroad stock Union Pacific stock Boston and Albany stock	29,700 00 20,790 60 15,000 00 10,200 00	
dare not	the state of the s	the parlor, where a box was being	life Dumas received \$12,000 for the	tism, daily furnishes recruits to the no-	Boston and Albany slock Boston and Lowell stock Boston and Lowell stock	10,000 00 21,700 00 10,000 00 16,600 00	
hite men	on?" queried Hungerford, fitter a long	Brown There on the floor stood a	right of translation alone before the play was acted, and he has made much more than that out of it since. His well	ble and ever-increasing army of prigs.	Cheshire saliroad Company preferred stock	10,000 00 10,000 00	
watchful upwards	pause, during which the woman tried to	large dry-goods case, while on chairs,	more than that out of it since. His well	For, as old Teufelsdrockh would have		5,000 00 2,700 00 20,000 00 29,600 00	
ppreben-	"Mebbe. Who may he'un be?"	tables stands, and solus, lay piles or	known and often acted Dame act		Toledo, St. Louis, and Kansas City stock	53,000 00 16 960 00	
organiza- be-	"Stranger from the No'th."	white underclothing, black gowns,	but at that time Dumas file was not as	and questionings, what a fermenting	Atlantic National Bank. Atlas National Bank Beverly National Bank Brookine National Bank Columbian National Bank	10,000 00 12,000 00	
ient, al-	"Sartin?" "I'm sure."	mantle bose parasol, fan, handker-	celebrated as now. Dumas has made	vat of priggism lies simmering and	Beverly National Bank	12,600 00 17,230 50 10,000 00 14,100 00	
at recov-	If ill the back with the formation	lehials-in short, a willow a complete	I large fortune out of the praye, out an	I to the sections to	Column and Santonia Parisher and Column and	The second secon	
umerous	in case of trouble)?" "Haven't mentioned, but I reckon."	and abundant mourning outfit, all of	dramatists are not so successful. He	too For the ladies, dear things, are	Complercial National Bank Eagle National Bank Eliot National Bank Exchange National Bank	10,000 00 10,525 00	
however,	"Well, then, they'uns is coming up to-	Ithe wary heat materials and make up.	I has a new comedy hearty ready for the	too.	Eliot National Bank	25,000 00 33,000 00	
e whites.	night to put on the hickory."	woman of middle age, whom Lady By-	brought out this season, as Sardou's	alism and speculative inquiry. Some	Exchange National Bank. First National Bank, First National Bank, salem Globe National Bank, salem Gened National Bank, Marhiatonal Gened National Bank, Marhiatonal	10,000 00 24,250 00 2,000 00 2,660 00 .	
engeance	"Heard it at the corners. It's shore.	ron introduced as her friend, Miss Car-	new play is to be performed at that	of them write novels mildly sea-	Globe National Bank.	15,000 00 15,000 00	
es takes as "trick-	Divinecte to E atthe po tour	Leanter "All of this clothing has been	theatre this winter Boston Journal.	"Robert Elsmere." The "demon of	Globe National Bank, Marblehead.	1,700 00 2,040 00 10,000 00 12,600 00	
roducing		made up by my school-girls under the direction of Miss Carpenter," she ex-	Mas Jafferson Davis' Book.	agnosticism" has invaded all sections	Universit National Books	11,000 00 13,420 00 10,000 00	
	"And Mary ?"	plained. Watson, the favorite lady's	Mrs. Jefferson Davis has been a visitor	of polite society, and he is nowhere	Howard National Bank. Lincoln National Bank. Jercantile National Bank, Salem. Natinkeng National Bank, Salem. New England National Bank.	10,000 00 11,450 00	
IONS.	"Well, then, that's all I've got to say.	maid, was also in attendance. Miss	in New York for some time, revising	more at home than in the girded saroons	Naumkeng National Bank, Salem	7,800 00 9,711 00 10,000 00 14,100 00	
e negroes etter in-	Hope you'll hurt they'uns till they'll be-	Carpenter, assisted by Watson, packed a huge box. LadyiByron, seated in her	the proof sheets of her "Memoirs" of	formerly, confine himself to the smok-	New England National Bank.	5,300 00 24,750 00 5,300 00 7,367 00	
ome time	have themselves. Good by, John-good by,	lrocking chair, looked on with interest.	her late husband. She has been seen but little in society, although Mr.	line was and the other nuclions of the		10,000 00 11,450 00 5,000 00 6,587 50	
colavery.	She was off with that. I had a dim sus-	locessionally making suggestions as to	Joseph Pulitzer and a few others have	I manage annder in our childhood's le-	Republic Suctours outs	15,000 00 25,650 00	
A the ac-	lef the trio buzzled me. When she was our	the more careful bestowal of cap or	given some dinners in her honor. Her	gend, he wanders (where neither of	Revere National Banksecond National Bank	20,000 00 24,700 60 10,000 00 17,550 00	
uxurious	of sight 1 asked:	bonnet into its own little especial re- ceptable.	book, soon to be published, will contain	Libon has any business to intrude) "in	I State National Bank	20,000 00 25,000 00 10,000 00 11,600 00	
ir labor.	"Is it trouble?" "Stranger," replied Hungerford as he	The box was sent off before night.	husband's personal characteristics	Ittly lady a commocre Lieu die norma	Fremont National bank	10,000 00 11,200 00	
ent, more	"Stranger," replied Hungerford as he pullen a twig off a bush and bit at it, "I've	Lady Byron spoke also of the schools	land his connections with the	to the standard with blooking bond	Merchandise National Bank	25,000 00 16,500 00 200 00 294 00	
ent. His	been warned away?"	she had established on her estates, in	Confederate uprising. Mrs. Davis	not contempt, but a conviction that he	Merchants' National Bank, Salem	5,000 00 6,575 00	
d picture followers	Took sides with the Oldhams against the	which the children were taught trades	makes no claim to literary finesse, but I am told by those who	is not so disagreeable an imp after all.	Total par and market value, carried out at market		
get rid of	Bassetts, and the Bassetts have warned me	beauches Lady Byron died in May of	have seen the manuscript of the book	I Timidly at first does the fair inquirer	value	962,800 00 1954,849 50	954
es of their	I And on you have refused to go they are	the following year. Mrs. Southworth	that she has strung together an extreme-	Set forth on her voyage or done alle			1.482
fulgence,	coming to take you out and switch you?" "Exactly—if they kin!"	says: "In all my intercourse with the poet's widow, who, while she lived,	ly entertaining parrative. One of the	then made in six days?" she anxious-	The state of the s	ity for cash actually is-	
emed im-	"And they are coming to-night?"	was the most intimate friend I had in	interesting features of the book will be	ly asks, a cloud of mystification set-	sued by the Company, with the par and market v	sine of the same, and	
re docile	"I reckon."	England, not a word was ever breathed	received from her husband when he	thing on her brow, "Oh! but when the	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Total Amount	
time easi-	"And you—?" "I shel be ready."	lin regard to that poet or his works. Dr.	was leading the forces against the	Bible says 'days' it really means 'ages,' don't you know." is the ready answer	Par Value, Marke 300 shares Toledo, St. Louis, and	et Value. Loaned Thereon.	
reason or	Wa not in cilonga for a moment I looked	King the life-long friend of Lady	Union. It is expected that the book	of some friend of "advanced ideas."	Kansas City Railroad Co 3 30,000 60 3	9,000 00 3 12,000 00	
ie execu-	up at Mrs. Hungerford, but she was sew-	Brighton and who became one of my	will provoke a great deal of criticism. When her duties in connection with	This is the first fatal step down the	60 shares ran Diego Land and Town Co	1,260 00 3 13,000 00	
that he	las if danger was at the other end of the	most esteemed friends, was not reti-	the publication of the book are con-	primrose path which leads to the abyss	170 sbares iron Rattway Co 17,000 00	11,900 00	
enormity	world. The children soon began a game of	loont He often spoke of her long, long		of "liberal opinions." Dark doubts	Bank 7,300 00 10 shates Fremont National Bank 1,000 00	7,610 00 7,000 90	
regretted	awitched the twig over the ground.	life of widowhood and retirement, de- voted to her child and grandchildren,	lice for the winter with her daughter.	are next cast upon the oratorical capa- bilities of Balaam's ass, followed per-		1,120 00)	
meantion.		land to her world-wide charities, re-	Miss Winnie Davis.—Boston Journal.	hans by such queries as the following:	City Railroad Co. 1st	37,740 00 25,000 00	
ever from	"Stranger," answered Hungerlord, as ne	regarding it almost as the life of a	Fishing With Cormorants.	"Don't you really believe that Joshua made the sun and moon stand still	Bank 2.500 00	2,500 00 2,000 00	
The ball	turned to me. "I need somebody to back	legint and martyr. One day he sud-		made the son and moon stand still	Oo sourss St. Laurand Dudin Batt.	AT PROVIDE AND AT MANUAL PARK	

1,115.08

of The income of said company during the preceding twelve months, and from For Marine and Inland Risks, \$1,361,195 52

Net cash actually received for premiums.

fills and notes received suring the year for premiums unpaid.

Received for interest on bonds and morigages.

Received for interest and dividencis on stocks and bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources.

Income received from all other sources.

Gross amount actually raid for losses, including \$187,919
losses occurring in previous years.

Deduct all amounts actually received for salvages (whether on losses of the inst or of previous years), \$47,725,99 and all amounts actually received for re-insurance in other companies, \$89,077,49. Total deductions.

Net amount paid during the

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